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| APPLICATION NO.  | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.       | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 10/662,315   | 09/16/2003  | Shoei-Lai Chen       | PO92281                   | 1796             |
| 7590 03/15/2007<br>Yi-Wen Tseng<br>509 ROOSEVELT BLVD. #D306<br>FALLS CHURCH, VA 22044 |             |                      | EXAMINER<br>CHAI, LONGBIT |                  |
|  |             |                      | ART UNIT<br>2131          | PAPER NUMBER     |

| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE  | DELIVERY MODE |
|--|------------|---------------|
| 3 MONTHS                               | 03/15/2007 | PAPER         |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p align="center"><b>Office Action Summary</b></p> | <p>Application No.</p> <p align="center">10/662,315</p> | <p>Applicant(s)</p> <p align="center">CHEN, SHOEI-LAI</p> |  |
|  | <p>Examiner</p> <p align="center">Longbit Chai</p>      | <p>Art Unit</p> <p align="center">2131</p>                |  |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. No claim for priority has been made in this application.

The effective filing date for the subject matter defined in the pending claims in this application is 9/16/2003.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: (a) "the computer" should be "the unattended computer" and (b) "the transmitter" should be "the portable transmitter". Any other claims not addressed are objected by virtue of their dependency should also be corrected.
3. Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities: (a) "the display" should be "a display"

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 102 that forms the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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4. Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Walker et al. (U.S. Patent 2004/0181695).

As per claim 1, Walker teaches an automatic protection apparatus for an unattended computer (Walker : Figure 2 and Para [0006]), comprising:

a portable transmitter operative to generate a wireless signal of electric or optical wave (Walker : Figure 2, Para [0006] Line 5 and Para [0010] Line 7: e.g., a security badge associated with a user using wireless signal of electric wave); and

a receiver plugged in an output port of the computer (Walker : Para [0021] : e.g. a USB port) , operative to receive the wireless signal within a predetermined range (Walker : Figure 2, Para [0006] and Para [0020] Line 36: e.g., 10 feet) and generate a control signal to force the computer into a protection mode when no wireless signal from the transmitter can be received thereby (Walker : Para [0006] : e.g., automatically disable the user access).

As per claim 4, Walker teaches the transmitter comprises:

a transmission controller, operative to generate a coded signal of electric wave (Walker: Para [0009] Line 18 – 20: wireless transceiver);

a transmission modulator, operative to modulate the coded signal by a carrier at a specific frequency (Walker: Para [0023] – [0024]); and

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a transmission antenna, operative to output the coded signal modulated by the transmission modulator (Walker: Para [0023] – [0024]); and the receiver comprises:

a receiving antenna, operative to receive the coded signal output by the transmission antenna within the predetermined range (Walker: Para [0023] – [0024] and Para [0020] Line 36: e.g., 10 feet);

a receiving demodulator, operative to demodulate the coded signal received by the receiving antenna (Walker: Para [0023] – [0024]);

a receiving controller, operative to discriminate whether the demodulated received coded signal is generated by the transmitter (Walker: Para [0023] – [0024]), and generate a control signal to force the computer entering the protection mode when the receiving antenna does not receive the coded signal output by the transmission antenna (Walker : Para [0006] : e.g., automatically disable the user access); and

a connector, plugged in the output port of the computer to transmit the control signal to the computer (Walker : Para [0021] : e.g., USB port).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (U.S. Patent 2004/0181695), in view of Chen (U.S. Patent 2002/0073341).

As per claim 2, Walker teaches the protection mode such as automatically disable the user access (Walker : Para [0006] : e.g., automatically disable the user access). However, Walker does not disclose expressly the protection mode includes change the display status of the computer.

Chen teaches the protection mode includes change the display status of the computer (Chen: Para [0017] Last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: the functions of the screen protection module can be provided from the computer BIOS or a security software that provides quick screen-lock functions, therefore any unauthenticated person can not input command to control the local computer).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Chen within the system of Walker because (a) Walker teaches a computer protection mode such as automatically disable the user access (Walker : Para [0006]) and (b) Chen teaches an effective method of a computer protection mode that can be provided directly from the computer BIOS (Basic Input Output System, BIOS) or a security software module that can provide quick lock functions, and therefore

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any unauthenticated person can not input command to control the local computer (Chen: Para [0017]).

As per claim 3, Walker teaches the protection mode such as automatically disable the user access (Walker : Para [0006] : e.g., automatically disable the user access). However, Walker does not disclose expressly the protection mode includes shutdown, standby, sleep or screen protection mode.

Chen teaches the protection mode includes screen protection mode (Chen: Para [0017] Last 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: the functions of the screen protection module can be provided from the computer BIOS or a security software that provides quick screen-lock functions, therefore any unauthenticated person can not input command to control the local computer).

See same rationale of combination applied herein as above in rejecting the claim 2.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (U.S. Patent 2004/0181695), in view of Burgess (U.S. Patent 7,106,171).

As per claim 5, Walker teaches the transmitter with a transmission controller, operative to generate a coded signal of electric wave and generate a control signal to force the computer entering the protection mode when the receiving antenna does not receive the coded signal output by the transmission

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antenna; and a connector, plugged in the output port of the computer to transmit the control signal to the computer (See claim 4 for the similar rationale of rejections).

However, Walker does not teach the transmitter comprises: a transmission controller, operative to generate an infrared coded signal; a transmission modulator, operative to modulate the coded signal by a carrier at a specific frequency; and an infrared light emitting diode, operative to output the coded signal modulated by the transmission modulator; and the receiver comprises: a photodiode, operative to receive the coded signal output by the transmission antenna within the predetermined range; a receiving demodulator, operative to demodulate the coded signal received by the receiving antenna; a receiving controller, operative to discriminate whether the demodulated received coded signal is generated by the transmitter.

Burgess teaches the transmitter comprises:

a transmission controller, operative to generate an infrared coded signal (Burgess: Column 4 Line 22);

a transmission modulator, operative to modulate the coded signal by a carrier at a specific frequency (Burgess: Column 4 Line 20 – 23); and

an infrared light emitting diode (Burgess: Column 8 Line 23: Infrared LED as a transmitter), operative to output the coded signal modulated by the transmission modulator (Burgess: Column 4 Line 20 – 23); and

the receiver comprises:



a photodiode (Burgess: Column 8 Line 23: laser diode is a photodiode as a receiver), operative to receive the coded signal output by the transmission antenna within the predetermined range (Burgess: Column 8 Line 25 – 27: laser diode is a photodiode as a receiver located in the close proximity to the transmitter);

a receiving demodulator, operative to demodulate the coded signal received by the receiving antenna; a receiving controller, operative to discriminate whether the demodulated received coded signal is generated by the transmitter (Burgess: Column 4 Line 20 – 23: demodulator must be coupled with a modulator).

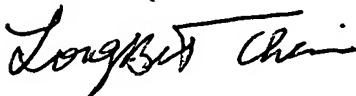
It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burgess within the system of Walker because (a) Walker teaches a security system by using a wireless proximity detector that transmit detection signals within a predefined short circumference through a wireless connection (Walker: Para [0020]) and (b) Burgess teaches a security system by using a light beam proximity detector that transmits and reflects the optical signal to the receiver located in close proximity to the transmitter for accessing requested security functions (Burgess: Column 8 Line 21 – 26 and Column 2 Line 40 – 44).

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Longbit Chai, Ph.D.  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2131  
2/8/2007